

Destined to spend its entire life cycle at sea, Typhoon Ida was first observed as a tropical disturbance on the 4th of November, 150 nm northwest of Ponape. The disturbance initially tracked westward at 8 kt with dual circulation centers oriented along a northeast to southwest axis. The disturbance became a tropical depression at 0600Z on the 6th and then began moving toward the north through a weakness in the mid-tropospheric subtropical ridge. The depression continued to move north at 4-5 kt for the next 24 hr while the two circulation centers consolidated into one.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Ida (Fig. 4-24) and it accelerated toward the northwest at 10 kt. Ida continued to intensify as the center passed near the Southern Mariana Islands, with wind gusts of 32 kt reported on Guam on the 7th. On the 9th Pagan Island in the Northern Marianas reported 40 kt winds.

By the 9th, Ida came under the influence of a deep mid-latitude trough centered 600 nm to the west and began to recurve. The storm attained typhoon intensity (Fig. 4-25) by 1800Z on the 9th and began tracking toward the north-northeast at an accelerated rate. A minimum central pressure of 959 mb was observed by aircraft reconnaissance at 1437Z on the 10th. By 0000Z on the 11th, Ida was moving toward the north-northeast at 33 kt and had lost much of her tropical cyclone characteristics as evidenced by satellite data (Fig. 4-26). Twelve hours later, Ida had combined with a frontal system and continued to move rapidly northeastward as an extra-tropical system.



FIGURE 4-24. Ida just prior to achieving tropical storm intensity 255 nm east-northeast of Guam, 7 November 1975, 2224Z. [DMSP imagery]



FIGURE 4-25. Typhoon Ida near 75 kt during recurvature 420 nm north of Saipan, 9 November 1975, 2329Z. [DMSP imagery]

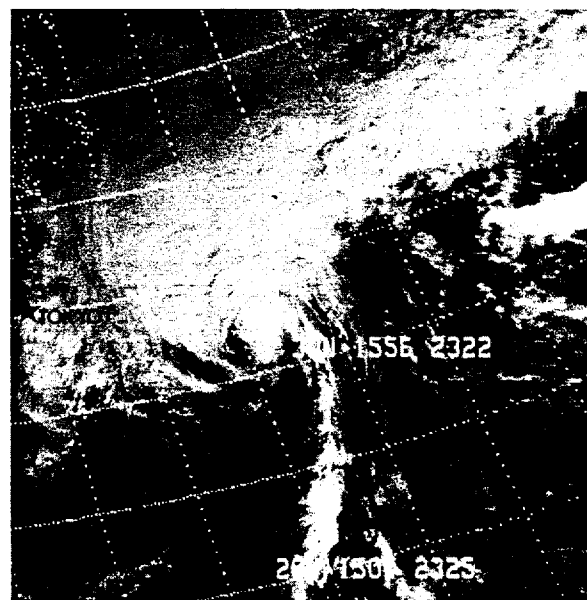


FIGURE 4-26. Typhoon Ida becoming extra-tropical 575 nm east-southeast of Tokyo, 10 November 1975, 2321Z. [NOAA-4 imagery]